

If satire would destroy them, we would publish a withering article against the *Jamestown weeds*.—*Mississippi Creole*.  
It won't cost much any how—suppose you try it.—*New Orleans Picayune*.  
It is too late now; the weeds will soon become withering articles themselves. The cool winds and crisp frosts of winter will soon bring to them, the "sear and yellow leaf," which the keenest weapon [weep-on] we have, might fail to produce. It is mighty mournful to think about—ain't you sorry?

The Free Trader wants to run "old Gus" as a war horse and a race horse, and exultingly exclaims "clear the track." We think "old Gus" would make a better race if there was war about, than he will on the political track.

**GENTLEMEN DESIST IF YOU PLEASE.**  
About one half the newspapers we have seen for the last year have each contained a stricture on tight lacing, and slightly abusive, frequently, of the ladies for indulging in the practice. We consider this an unwarranted interference with the rights of the ladies. If they choose to commit suicide, it is not the business of men to abuse them for it; but they (the men) are at liberty to howl and grieve and weep as much as they please. This should satisfy them; dear, delicious tears should afford them all relief. Gentlemen are asking too much, when they utter their invective against those rainbows on earth, which belt the hearts of creation's lords.

**A BRILLIANT BEDSTEAD.**  
The Emperor of Russia recently sent to the Shah of Persia, a bedstead made entirely of crystal, worked in imitation of large diamonds, incrustated in a solid frame. On each side there are spouts made to eject scented water, which, by its murmuring, invites to sleep. It is crowned by a large chandelier, which spreads light in such a manner over itself, and the rest of the frame, as to give to the whole the splendid appearance of millions of diamonds reflecting their brilliance at once. We'll bet a musk-rat to a fishes' hind foot, that the Shah of Persia can't sleep any better on it, than we could on a bag of salt, with a mosquito bar to keep us from the gallinippers!—*Crescent City*.

The Creole speaking of Tucker alias Tallabola, the Iron fighter, says that his iron fighting qualities will now be called for—he will find Shattuck the hardest piece of metal he ever had to work up.—It would seem so indeed if what we hear of the ague be true, the tables have been turned and the iron fighter himself very near well dead.—*Correspondent*.

Yes, but the Judge has got another heat on him, and will either *weld* him to the track, or with a few *strikes* from his intellectual bellows, render him useless, and cast him aside.

Jones County.—The Free Trader compliments the "patriotic" citizens of this county, for an alleged determination to refuse to elect Tax Assessors and Collectors, should a law be passed, taxing the people of this State to pay the Bonds.—That is, if a majority of the people of this State pass such a law, through their representatives, the sturdy republicans of Jones—caring not a farthing for that old constitutional principle, that majorities must rule—will not obey the law. And our contemporary lauds them, for this threatened resistance to, or neglect of the laws and the constitution. This the Free Trader thinks *patriotic*.

We regret that Jones county has taken this stand. It is too cruel. But the other counties of the State must contrive to pay the Bonds without her aid. And for their comfort, we will state, that in 1838, the assessment of taxes in Jones, was \$130 33—and in 1839, \$137 93! It was very little more in 1840, but we have not the Auditor's report for that year before us. The above statement is from the Auditor's reports to the Legislature.

Whenever Jones county sends taxes enough to the Treasury to pay the *per diem* of her members of the House of Representatives, her wrath will be of more importance. As it is, she had better keep her temper.

The bond-holders will, of hope, recover from the syncope of terror and dismay, into which the threat of voracious Jones has no doubt cast them—if they have seen it.—*Natchez Courier*.

The distinguished Senator from South Carolina now acting with the locofoco party, from whom, from his ardent attachment to the South, we might look for aid if any where, emphatically declared, if it were possible that South Carolina should refuse to pay her foreign debts, as strong as was attachment for her—as many as were his weighty obligations to her, he would *disown* her.

Woodville Republican.  
The locofocos make banks whenever they get a chance, and quiet their consciences by denouncing all corporations. They are as ingenious as the Connecticut deacon, who used to hunt and fish on Sunday, always making his spiritual peace the while by whistling psalm tunes.—*Louisville Journal*.

**STANZAS.**  
Light on her sunny brow there fell  
A moonbeam soft and pale,  
While her pure bosom's gentle swell  
Scarce stirred its snowy veil;  
Round her white neck in clusters wreathed  
Waved her dark shining hair,  
As low she knelt, and humbly breathed  
A deep and fervent prayer.  
She bowed not at an earthly shrine,  
Fashioned by human skill,  
Where rich and lofty strains divine  
From harp and voices thrill;  
Brightly her youthful face above  
The gleaming soft stars shone,  
As to each wild wind in that grove,  
Her soul gave back a tone.

She clasped her hands o'er her bosom fair,  
And I saw her red lips part,  
And the sweet burden of her prayer,  
Gushed from her guileless heart;  
She spoke of love, and the quick tears came  
To mine eye, till its glance grew dim,  
For she breathed a blessing on some loved name,  
And I knew that she prayed for him.  
I saw to her cheek a deep blush spring  
As she gazed on a lock of hair,  
And the brilliant gems of a sparkling ring—  
The gifts that he gave her there;  
On these small tokens she dreamed by night  
And mused on them day by day;  
With a glance, and a smile, and gifts thus light,  
He had stolen her heart away.

I saw no more, but murmured,  
Maiden, I pity thee!  
For the hearts of the fondest change full oft—  
Would that thine own were free!  
'Tis: weet when around two hearts is wove  
Affection's silken chain,  
But oh! 'tis a fearful thing to love,  
If we are not loved again.

AMELIA.

From the Knickerbocker.

**THE FORSAKEN—A Fragment.**  
One evening, sooner than her wont, she sought  
Her solitary chamber. There she sat  
Beside the open window, where the rose,  
With jessamine linked, and woodbine, twined  
Around the casement. The night breeze came  
Freshly and sweetly through the leafy blinds.  
And kissed her burning cheek and faded lip.  
She alighted—but not long; the evening wind  
Shook from the boughs that through the casement crept  
A shower of rose leaves: on her ivory neck  
They fell, and waked her from her sleep—and then  
She raised her head, and saw his portrait lie  
Beside her: she pressed it to her fevered lips;  
And slept again.

Next morning she was dead!  
The sun-light streaming through the tremulous  
Leaves  
Fell on her neck in quivering light and shade;  
Her face was pillowed on her fair white arms,  
That rested by the lattice: her dark hair,  
Stirred by the morning breeze, was all that  
Moved.

They called her by her name: she answered not!  
They raised her head—and then they saw her face  
Was deadly pale and chill!—her marble lips  
Were pressed against the portrait: she had died  
Embracing it!

The Liverpool Mail, a Tory paper of the most violent stamp, speaking of Mr. Webster's letter to Mr. Fox, says:  
"We cannot soon forget, however, the impression which the contents of that letter produced on our minds; for a more jesuitical production, or a more contemptible effort of special pleading, containing an under-current of hypocrisy and insult, never was addressed by a foreign minister to the British Government."

Thus, says the New York Express, Mr. Webster suffers both at home and abroad: at home, for being insulted by the British; abroad, for insulting the British.—*Louisville Journal*.

**THE PLANTER'S BANK BONDS.**  
In their attempt to repudiate the Union Bank Bonds, the anti-bond payers, profess to be influenced by lofty and patriotic considerations. They plant themselves upon the constitution, and profess to be actuated by a holy regard for that sacred instrument. They say that the constitution has been violated, and the people's rights have been trampled upon; and that in order to uphold the majesty of the constitution, and assert its supremacy, it is actually necessary that the people in their sovereign capacity should repudiate those bonds. Now this all sounds very patriotic, but their own acts give the lie direct to all their high sounding professions. While they are waging this crusade against the Union Bank Bonds upon the ground of unconstitutionality, what are they doing in relation to the Planter's Bank Bonds? It has never been asserted that the Planter's Bank Bonds were issued in violation of the constitution; on the contrary, at the time they were issued that instrument contained no prohibition against pledging the faith of the State. The legislature possessed the power to make a pledge of the faith upon bonds to any amount. Again, the present constitution has a special clause recognizing the issuance and sale of those bonds, and so far as they are concerned the question of constitutionality cannot by possibility arise. No objection has ever been urged against their sale. It has never been asserted that they were sold for less than their *par* value; that the sale was illegal, or that it was made in violation of the charter! No one of these things, upon which so much stress is laid, in relation to the Union Bank Bonds, has ever happened in the negotiation or sale of the bonds issued for the Planter's Bank! And yet the very party which is now attempting to repudiate the Union Bank Bonds, because the constitution was violated in the issuance of them, are also waging war against the payment of the Planter's Bank Bonds!!!

Is any thing more necessary to convince the people of the reckless character of the anti-bond paying faction. In their opposition to the payment of the Union Bank Bonds, they cry out a violation of the constitution! We must support the constitution! In the same breath they propose to repudiate the Planter's Bank Bonds, against which no complaint was ever made. They were issued in accordance with the old constitution and recognized by the new one.—They were disposed of in conformity with the charter, and not one word of complaint can be made. We received the money years, years ago; we have used it; the state has derived a profit from it; and now when pay day is approaching the anti-bond faction propose that we shall *refuse to pay it!* Are the people of Mississippi prepared for such swindling as this? It is the doctrine avowed and advocated by the anti-bond payers generally. It is the doctrine of SAMUEL P. WEBSTER, the anti-bond candidate for senator in this county.—They do not pretend that any law was violated, or any right of the people trampled upon by the issuance and sale of those bonds; but yet, they call upon the people to *repudiate them!* We have never heard any reason for this, except the slang about "fundmangers" and "robbers;" but we suppose that men who are bold enough to advocate such infamous propositions, have ingenuity sufficient to frame apologies for them. Bad as the proposition to repudiate the Union Bank Bonds is, it is infinitely better than the attempt to repudiate the Planter's Bank Bonds. One is genteel swindling, the other highway robbery. If the people of Mississippi determine to refuse the payment of Planter's Bank Bonds, penitentiaries are no longer of any use; Murrell, and his gang of land pirates, should be set at liberty: Mississippi will be a fitting residence for them. Murrell would soon be governor, and his gang, members of the legislature.—*Vicksburg Whig*.

**JUDICIAL HAIR-SPLITTING.**  
The United States law makes it a penal offence for any postmaster or agent to open any letter "intended to be conveyed by post." The Lynn (Mass.) postmaster was lately proved guilty of opening a letter, put into his office at Lynn, to be delivered there. Judge Sprague decided that this was no crime under the law, inasmuch as the letter was not "to be conveyed by post; it was to go no further!" The postmaster was accordingly acquitted.  
We suppose that, according to Judge Sprague's construction of the law, a postmaster, or any one of his agents, has a perfect right to open a letter after it has reached its point of destination; for it is then no longer a document "intended to be conveyed by post." His Honor is altogether too ingenious for a judge; he ought to go to Virginia and turn politician.—*Louisville Journal*.

To the Editors of the  
*National Intelligencer*:  
GENTLEMEN:—I saw in the Globe of this morning the following under the editorial head:

"If Mr. Tyler were now to sign the Bank Bill it would be nothing less than an admission that he consented to be set up as a candidate to cheat the People in the support of a Bank President, disingenuously himself under the professions of a long life devoted to opposition to it."  
I wish only to call your attention, and through you that of the Public, to the opinions of the editor of the same paper when "Mr. Tyler" was the candidate merely, instead of the President, as he now rightfully is. In that paper, on the 3d of October last, the same editor said, when speaking of the coming Presidential election, Mr. Rives "goes soul and body for the Federal candidate, who professes that a National Bank is unconstitutional, but, nevertheless, pledges himself to sign its charter if his party should succeed in electing him and getting a banking charter through Congress."  
"Mr. TYLER, too, was in the beginning of his political career not only the denouncer of the great Bank, which was his abhorrence, but of all Banks. He now goes for the whole credit system. It is now Tip and Ty—hip and thigh, for the whole British banking system. Leigh has declared a National Bank unconstitutional. Harrison has done the same thing. Rives and Tyler ditto; and yet ALL these honest patriots devote themselves absolutely to the service of that party whose contemplated great reform consist in the re-establishment of a National Bank power on foundations so broad as never to be overthrown."

Would Mr. Tyler, then, in the *Globe's* view of the question, "cheat the People" by signing a Bank Bill?  
That same paper says that Gen. Harrison, in his speech at Dayton declared that the "selection of him is proof enough that he will carry out the doctrines of his party." Did not "Mr. Tyler" endorse his Dayton speech in his letter to the Henrico Committee? He did. Will it be contended that by any one that he is *cheating the people* in sanctioning "the establishment of a National Bank," which it is said was the contemplated object of reform in his election.

The *Globe* of the 10th of October says (quoting Gen. Harrison's own language in the same speech) "He is pledged to abstain from interfering in or thwarting the sacred exercise of the law making functions of the Government." If "Congress passes a bank charter, he will infer from that that the People desire it, &c."  
Now when the people of the United States have elected both Mr. Tyler (with his endorsement of the sentiments of Gen Harrison in regard to a Bank) and

their Representatives in Congress who have passed the measure, since this explicit announcement, will any one but the *Globe* contend that Mr. Tyler has deceived the people if he should sign the Bank Bill—about which there can be little doubt?  
"ANOTHER STATE RIGHTS VIRGINIAN."  
August 10, 1841.

From the Lebanon Chronicle.

**REMARKABLE OCCURRENCE.**  
The following communication is from too respectable a source to question its verity; we therefore give place to it.—We will add that we have evidences of the fact—that the substance mentioned in the communication, did fall from the heavens in a shower, that no man in his senses can doubt. Although no one save the negroes, saw it fall, yet the manner in which it was found scattered upon the tobacco leaves, could leave no doubt upon the mind of any one who saw it, that it had fallen. We have seen and examined the substance—what it is we do not pretend to conjecture; but it looks like putrid flesh, or a bloody glutinous matter concentered, and smells very nauseous. It is indeed a miraculous occurrence, but not stranger than true. Scores of men of unimpeachable veracity, will testify to the fact of the substance being found as described in the following communication, and none who have seen the place, and learned the circumstances, pretend to question its having fallen from the heavens.

**Shower of Blood.**  
MR. EDITOR:—It is with some degree of diffidence I submit to the task of making the following communication to the public through your paper; being well aware that from the novelty and strangeness of the occurrence which I shall relate, I shall subject myself to the incredulity of the public. But as the facts can be attested by a number of witnesses of the first respectability, I feel indemnified in making the statement. The facts are as follows:  
On Saturday last, a young man brought to my office a small piece of tobacco leaf, with an apparent drop of coagulated blood upon it, and requested an analysis of it—stating, that the substance upon the leaf had fallen from a cloud in the heavens. This excited my curiosity, and led me to make particular enquiry, relative to this strange phenomenon. I ascertained that Mr. M. Peyton, of Lebanon, was in the neighborhood at the time this strange shower fell, which led me to enquire of him.—Mr. P.'s statement was that he was at the house of Mr. E. M. Chandler, living on Spring Creek, about five miles from Lebanon on Friday last—that about 1 or 2 o'clock P. M., two of Mr. Chandler's negroes came in from the tobacco field, where they had been at work, and stated to their master that it had been raining blood in the tobacco field. Whereupon, Mr. Chandler accompanied by Mr. Peyton and Mr. D. S. Dew, returned with the negroes, and found, promiscuously scattered over a portion of the field drops of blood, adhering to the tobacco leaves. This statement of Mr. Peyton's—he being a gentleman of strict veracity—induced me to go in person, to the spot, and examine for myself. Accordingly, on Sunday last, I went to the house of Mr. Chandler—who in company with Messrs. T. R. and John Jackson, proceeded with me to the tobacco ground. Mr. Chandler stated in substance the same that Mr. Peyton had stated: that his negroes were at work in the tobacco field and about half past 11, or 12 o'clock, a rattling noise like rain or hail was heard by them, falling around, which they soon found to be drops of blood falling. On looking up, the negroes state, they saw a small red cloud, passing swiftly from east to west, immediately over their heads, and which, soon after passing over them, disappeared entirely.

**STATE FAITH.**  
The following is an extract of a letter from Gov. Noble of Indiana, in relation to their State debt. How must every true-hearted Mississippian feel, when he reads it, and contrasts its sentiments with those avowed by Alexander G. McNutt.

Natchez Courier.

"I am aware that much has been said of the repudiation of State debts, and whether real or imaginary, the minds of those not possessed of correct information may be influenced by it. It is true that we have our embarrassments to contend with, the chief of which may be ascribed to the unfortunate negotiations with which this city is familiar,—but whilst some of these may be the subject of investigation, the people of the State will seek no pretext in them for the disregard of law and moral obligation, and if there be any who harbor suspicions of so degraded an estimation of honor, they may safely dismiss them. The people of the State do not deny having borrowed money; much of which was received of strangers, and in their present inability to meet their engagements, there is nothing to justify the apprehension that they will dishonor the State or nation by disavowing their sacred obligations."

From the Agricultural Remedies for Diseases in Horses.  
Messrs. Editors:—Believing it to be the duty every of every man who reads Agricultural papers, and is benefited by the experience and writings of others, to communicate all the facts within his knowledge, pertaining to Agricultural interests, I will give you a few simple remedies for some of the most common diseases of the horse. This most noble and beautiful animal is subject to many sudden and fatal diseases. How desirable that every man, especially the farmer, should be able to turn in a moment to effectual remedies for all the diseases to

which the various kinds of stock are subject. If every farmer would communicate, and have registered, all the facts in his possession on this subject, it would be of great importance to the agricultural community; or to those who read them. There are already many cures published, but it will not take much room to enter others. Frequently, we may be able to administer one thing, when we cannot another. But to the subject; I will mention first the

**Bots or Grubs.**—With this disease, the horse acts very much as if he had the choleric: wallowing and looking around at his side. But the principle difference is, he does not swell and perspire, as with the choleric, until towards the last. With these symptoms, in the absence of swelling, you may rely upon its being the bots; in which case, a pint and a half of sweet milk and molasses or sugar poured down him, will give relief. In about half an hour an active purgative will complete the cure.

**The Cholic** not unfrequently proves fatal to the horse. A double handful of Rue, well bruised and mixed in a quart of water, and poured in him, is a certain cure. This every one has, or ought to have, in their garden. It is very simple, but I have used it for the last twelve years, to the exclusion of every thing else. Where the case is very bad, the drench may be repeated.

**Foot Evil** may be cured by pouring boiling tar or tallow on it before it gets too far around the hoof. This is a tolerable severe application, but is a sure one: I don't know of any that is milder, that will save the hoof. It then has to be cured of the burn only.

**The Strain** may be removed before it gets bad, by frequent rubbings, and bathing in Spirits of Turpentine. But after it runs a while and the horse becomes lame, this is hardly sufficient. I have then cured it by splitting the skin about two inches, where it adheres the tightest to the shoulder; raise the skin on each side, and insert a small slice of poke root about the size of a pen knife blade. This inflames and swells it, causing it to suppurate quite freely.

**The Scratches** may be cured by keeping the horse dry, and washing his feet twice a day with warm soap-suds, in which is dissolved a little copperas.

Yours respectfully,  
A. G. ALSWORTH.  
Madison county, Mo. June 23, 1841.

**MARRIED.**

On Tuesday last, 31st ult. at the residence of Mrs. Sarah Branch, by Rev. S. M. Montgomery, Mr. JAMES HENRY, to Miss MARGARET L. BRANCH, all of this county.

"Oh magic of love! unembellished by you  
Has the garden a blush, or the herbage a hue?"

May brilliant beams of rosy light  
burst upon every path they tread; may  
cruel fate nourish no thorns to pierce  
their hearts: may the food and cherished  
dreams of happy youth prove no illusion  
to them; and may the clouds that  
darken the disc of their lives, lighten to  
realms of bliss in heaven, and "turn to  
sun bright glories there."

We are at this present writing "rusticating" in splendor over the "cake and wine."

**DIED.**  
On the 1st July, after a painful and lingering attack of several months, WILLIAM S. FERRIS, Esq. On the 28th ult. in Carthage, Geo. S. FERRIS, Esq. formerly Representative of Leake county, in the Legislature of this State: both at the time of their decease citizens of Camden in this county, and highly respected and esteemed by their numerous friends and acquaintances.

**JOINT APPOINTMENTS.**

The Hon. D. O. Shattuck and Tighman M. Tucker, Esq., candidates for Governor, will address the following citizens at the following times and places, viz:

Wednesday, 21st	Sept.	Carthage,
Thursday, 22nd	"	Philadelphia,
Saturday, 24th	"	Louisville, Wm.
Monday, 26th	"	Macon,
Tuesday, 27th	"	Wakulla,
Wednesday, 28th	"	DeKalb,
Thursday, 29th	"	Oaklawn,
Friday, 30th	"	Nation,
Saturday, 1st	"	Enterprise,
Monday, 3rd	"	Quitman,
Tuesday, 4th	"	Faulkner,

W E are authorized to announce John H. Rollins, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Judge of the Circuit Court of the 7th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Madison, Hinds and Rankin, at the November election.

W E are authorized to announce C. C. Shackelford, Esq. as a candidate for the Lower Branch of the State Legislature, at the ensuing November election.

W E are authorized to announce A. S. Mitchell, as a candidate for the Lower Branch of the State Legislature, at the election in November next.

W E are authorized to announce Wm. McBride, as a candidate for District Attorney of the 7th Judicial District, at the next November election.

W E are authorized to announce Col. Joseph E. Vannoy, as a candidate for Sheriff of Madison county, at the election in November next.

W E are authorized to announce Samuel Hamblen, as a candidate for Sheriff of Madison county, at the next election.

WILLIAM MONTGOMERY, is a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court of Madison county, at the next November election.

JOHN T. CAMERON, is a candidate for re-election to the office of Probate Clerk of Madison county, at the next November election.

W E are authorized to announce William R. Chambers, as a candidate for the office of Probate Clerk of Madison county, at the next November election.

R. WILLIAMSON, is a candidate for Tax Collector, at the next November election.

E. H. MONTGOMERY is a candidate for Collector of Taxes of Madison county, at the election in November next.

W E are authorized to announce James Brown, as a candidate for Collector of Taxes of Madison county, at the election in November next.

W E are authorized to announce John E. Gaydon, as a candidate for Collector of Taxes of Madison county, at the next November election.

THOMAS H. WALTER, is a candidate for Assessor of Taxes of Madison county, at the election in November next.

W E are authorized to announce Ramsey M. Coss, as a candidate for Assessor of Taxes of Madison county, at the next November election.

W E are authorized to announce M. C. Cray, as a candidate for Treasurer of Madison county, at the next November election.

GEORGE D. HENRY, is a candidate for Treasurer of Madison county, at the next November election.

GEORGE W. KING, is a candidate for re-election to the office of Treasurer of Madison county, at the election in November next.

W E are authorized to announce Henry R. Coulter, as a candidate for the office of Treasurer of Madison County, at the election in November next.

MARTIN & McLEAN.

HAVE just received and offer for sale at very low rates:

50 bbls. Mess Pork, very heavy.  
20 casks Bacon, assorted.  
300 pieces Kentucky Bagging.  
300 coils Rope.  
50 bbls. Old Whiskey.  
Sugar, Coffee, Nails, Flour, &c. &c.

They are prepared to advance Cash on consignments of Cotton and all other articles of produce—their Ware-House will hold 300 Bales of Cotton, and is proof against Fire and Water.  
No. 3 Commercial Row, Levee st.  
Vicksburg, Miss.  
15-3m

40 sacks Egyptian Winter Oats—An

article which furnishes fine pasture in the winter, and a luxurious crop in the Spring. Needs but one sowing to produce a succession of crops—for sale by

MARTIN & McLEAN.  
No. 3 Commercial Row, Levee st.  
Vicksburg, Miss.  
15-3m

W E are authorized to announce

RANGERS SALE.

AS Ranger of Madison county, I will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, before the court house door in Canton, on the 1st Monday in October next, the following described property, to wit:

A small bay Stall Horse, three years old, taken up by Andrew Owens. Appraised to \$25.

One cow and calf, and yearling, taken up by John Crowell. Appraised to \$25.

One brown and red steer, taken up by Thos. Temple. Appraised to \$12.

One gray Horse, taken up by Wm. Henry. Appraised to \$10.

One black colored ox. Appraised to \$15; a red and white colored steer. Appraised to \$15; both taken up by Jordan Moore.

Persons having the above described property in their possession, are notified to bring it forward on the day of sale, or they will be dealt with as the law directs.

GEO. E. W. NELSON.  
Ranger of Madison county.  
Canton, August 28, 1841. 1-11

**NOTICE.**

THE undersigned respectfully inform the citizens of Madison and Yazoo counties: that they have established a House in Salsatia, for the purpose of doing a general Receiving and Forwarding business. A supply of Groceries, Bagging, Rope, &c. will be kept constantly on hand. GILES, PAUL & ROSS.  
aug 28 14-2m

**NEW AND CHEAP GOODS!!**

HILZHEIM & CO.

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Madison and the adjoining counties, that they have on hand a splendid and well selected stock of

**DRY GOODS & CLOTHING.**

SADDLES, BOOTS & SHOES.

And all other articles usually kept in a Dry Goods Establishment.

which they offer at prices that cannot fail to secure custom. For instance they will sell

Lowells at 12 1-2 cents per yard and

Domestics at 11 cents per yard.

They hope all those wanting articles in their line will give them a call and examine their goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Canton, July 10, 1841. 7-11

**TAX COLLECTOR'S SALE.**

I WILL expose to public sale, before the court house door in the town of

Canton,

on the first Monday of September, 1841,

the west half of the north-east quarter of section twenty; the west half, south-east quarter of section seventeen, township eleven, range five, east; levied on by me to satisfy the taxes due on said lands for the year 1839, \$4 80, and the year 1840, \$4 60, belonging to Col. Broadnax; lying on the waters of Kestnoter creek and bounded on the north by the lands of William McWille, on the east by the lands of Daniel Garrard, on the south by the lands of James McMurtry and Henry Shrock, and on the west by the lands of Abram A. McWille.

J. H. VANNOY.

Auditor & Collector.

Canton, June 3, 1841.

Pr. fee \$22 50

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